FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 MAY 1985

Lebanon

Provisional casualty figures for recent fighting in Beirut are 28 dead and 100 wounded, Beirut radio reported. Sniper fire continued on 8 May despite the introduction of another cease-fire agreement, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. In other developments, Minister Nabih Birri met a visiting Palestinian National Salvation Front delegation to discuss conditions in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. The delegation includes the PFLP and PFLP-General Command leaders George Habash and Ahmad Jibril, Voice of Lebanon noted citing AFP reports. As for the situation in the south, an army of southern Lebanon (ASL) communique carried by Voice of Hope radio announced new security measures for the border strip effective 8 May. They include the use of entry permits into the region and restriction on the use of vehicles and weapons.

Jordan-PLO

King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Amman 7 May for talks on Palestinian-Jordanian joint diplomatic action including the formation of a joint delegation that will leave for the PRC, Amman radio reported. King Husayn had just returned from a Gulf tour during which he reviewed the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move in talks with the amirs of Kuwait and Bahrain, according to the radio. Meanwhile, in an Amman television interview, 'Arafat confirmed that he will head the joint delegation to the PRC.

Libya

The General People's Committee will be changed unless it proves its worthiness during the next 7 months, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed in a 6 May speech to the General People's Congress broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. Criticisms against the General People's Committee should be heard, he said, and the committee and its affiliates "will stand accused until proven innocent." The Libyan leader also chided the congress for failing to discuss a number of economic problems and he pointed out the need to save hard currency by import substitution.

Resolutions adopted by the General People's Congress during its 4-7 May session, as broadcast by Tripoli radio, called on Sudan to join the "Pan-Arab Comand of the Arab Revolutionary Forces" and to extradite "stray dogs" to Libya.

Sudan

Concluding his visit to Khartoum, Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud stressed Libya's commitment to support Sudan in this delicate stage and invited Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to visit Libya to strengthen bilateral relations, according to SUNA reports. Siwar al-Dhahab has told the *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* that improving Sudan's relations with Libya and Ethiopia will not affect its relations with the United States, the agency noted.

Egypt

Discussing Egyptian relations with Sudan, Foreign Ministry official Usamah al-Baz in a press statement cited by MENA denied that the Sudanese Government has asked Egypt to extradite former President Ja'far Numayri, adding that "Egypt does not extradite anyone." Meanwhile, a U.S. representative has been asked to participate in the Tabah discussion which will be included in the Israeli-Egyptian experts' talks set for 14 May in Cairo, MENA reported.

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South Asia

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Karmal Departs for Soviet Victory Celebration
LD071521 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, left for the Soviet Union this morning in order to take part in the celebrations honoring the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. He was invited by the Soviet Union leadership.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and members; the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and members; the head of the Supreme Court and members; president of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] leadership and members; a number of members of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment; the heads of the DWOA and DYOA and their leaderships; president of the Central Council of the Afghan trade unions and members; members of the Central Council of the peasants trade unions of Afghanistan; the Pioneers leadership; a number of generals and officers of the Armed Forces; high-ranking civil servants; Kabul governor and Kabul mayor; the ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and military attaches of friendly countries in Kabul were present at Kabul airport to see Babrak Karmal off.

Defense Minister Leaves
LD071953 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Major-General Nazar Mohammad, the DRA minister of defense, heading a military delegation left for the Soviet Union this morning in order to take part in the 40th anniversary celebration of victory over fascism. He was invited by the Soviet Union Ministry of Defense.

'BAKHTAR Statement' on 'Uprising' in Rebel Camp
LD071904 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 May 85

["Statement" from BAKHTAR]

[Text] On 27 April, corresponding to the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution, a number of Afghan and Soviet strugglers and troops who had been kidnapped by the counterrevolution bands and secretly imprisoned in the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' military camp in Badabera, Darreh-ye Adam Kheyl, near Peshawar, which is the Jami'at counterrevolutionary band's headquarters, jointly engaged in an unprecedented courageous action and, after disarming the guards of that headquarters, which contains one of the largest weapons and ammunition dumps of the criminal Jami'at band, secured control over the headquarters.

These self-sacrificing heroes demanded that they either be returned to Afghanistan or handed over to the Afghan and Soviet Embassies in Islamabad. The Jami'at mercenaries attempted to start negotiations with these heroes. The notorious leader of the Jami'at criminal band, Burhanuddin Rabbani, greatly anxious, arrived in the area to open negotiations with them. However, they rejected any type of negotiation with this shameless U.S. servant and asked for negotiations with the Pakistani Government.

The Pakistani Government, after beseiging Darreh-ye Adam Kheyl and resorting to trickery, wanted to delude them through lengthening negotiations and thus forced their surrender. This trickery on the part of the Pakistani authorities did not work and, as a result, a severe, long, and unequal fight between these courageous heroes and the Pakistani Army took place. After exchanging gunfire for hours, the Afghan troops and strugglers and the Soviet troops preferred martyrdom to surrendering to the servants of imperialism and exploded a gigantic enemy weapons and ammunition dump, which had been allocated for murder and death in Afghanistan and included large-caliber weapons, a large number of surface-to-surface missiles, mines, and so on. They, too, were burnt in the fire and joined the eternals.

According to eyewitnesses, a large number of transport vehicles and houses within a 1 km radius were eliminated or destroyed as a result of the explosion and fire emanating from it, which continued for several hours.

Reports say that nearly 100 members of the counterrevolutionary bands were eliminated as a result of the explosion and the whole area was engulfed in fear and terror. This incident shows that despite the Pakistani militarist regime's deceptive claims, a large number of camps for military training and weapons and ammunition dumps belonging to counterrevolutionary bands exist within Pakistan.

U.S. military instructors and their other criminal partners teach death and destruction against the Afghan people in these camps. This incident shows that the Pakistani militarist regime, by creating camps for the military training of the counterrevolutionaries, and, particularly, the transformation of border areas to dumps of deadly weapons against the DRA and the stationing of a great number of Chinese, American, British, and Egyptian instructors and military experts and others in the area, openly interferes in the DRA's internal affairs, disrupts the peaceful life of the people of Pakistan and the tribal people, and continues undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan.

The heroic rising of the Afghan strugglers and Soviet troops in the Badabera camp uncover the fact that the kidnapped Afghan and Soviet struggles and troops, contrary to all internationally accepted norms, have been kept under severe, inhumane conditions in a fascist manner in prisons on Pakistani territory. These prisons are not controlled by any source, including those who superficially portray themselves as defenders of human rights and no information whatsoever has been available to relevant international sources about the living conditions of those imprisoned in these dungeons.

This incident shakes the conscience of mankind. All of our planet's noble men should resolutely and categorically condemn Pakistan's militarist regime which, at the instruction of America's criminal imperialism, who considers itself the true owner of Pakistan, has transformed Pakistan's territory into a filthy den of imperialism's mercenary murderers, a springboard

for aggression against the independent and sovereign DRA state, and the prison of Pakistan patriots and those kidnapped.

This heroic, but saddening incident shows that the counterrevolutionary bands and the militarists of Pakistan act in a Hitlerite fascist manner and undermine all human norms and regulations. The heroic and unprecedented rising of the Afghan strugglers and Soviet troops indicates the unbreakable and fraternal links of the Afghan-Soviet people which they share everywhere under every condition and in life and death. This heroic uprising took place while progressive humanity and, at their front, the great Soviet people, are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism. The soldiers of the Red Army displayed that they are the sons of those courageous men who brought the world's most savage fascist force to its knees.

The Afghan heroic strugglers and troops, with this courageous rising on the April Revolution celebration day, showed that they are the true sons of the homeland, people, and revolution.

The epic of the war prisoners' heroic uprising in Badabera, which is the manifestation of the steel-like Afghan-Soviet friendship, will be eternally recorded in the golden pages of our people's proud history.

The people of Afghanistan in respect for the beloved memory of the imprisoned heroes of Badabera, express unbound hatred and indignation for the murderous counterrevolutionary bands and their American, Chinese, and Pakistani guardians.

Voice of Afghanistan Cites Battle Reports

LD061929 (Clandestine) Voice of Afghanistan in Dari 1130 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] According to reports received from the bloodstained battlefields, the fighters of Islam during their blasphemy-crushing attacks on the military installations and supply routes of the Soviets and their servants, in addition to crushing the invader and servant forces, have also inflicted intolerable losses on them:

Parwan: It has been reported from Parwan Province that the fighters of Islam in an attack on Baghran air base have set fire to a helicopter and 2 tanks at the air base and killed 15 Soviet and servant murderers. Also, during a lightning attack on a convoy of Soviet and servant forces by the fighters of Islam, two tanks and one armored vehicle of those forces were set on fire and scores of the Soviet aggressors and their shameless servants were killed.

Samangan: It has been reported from Samangan Province that a convoy of Soviet and servant forces was attacked by the soldiers of Islam in Zar Khan region, setting fire to 2 tanks and killing more than 10 Soviet invaders and their servants. The fighters of Islam also set fire to three tanks of the Soviet and servant forces with rocket fire in Nakhchir region. Scores of the occupants of the tanks were killed and wounded and eight Muslim soldiers joined the ranks of the righteous Islamic jihad.

Nangarhar: According to a report received from Sorkh Rud District, Nangarhar Province, a convoy of the aggressive Soviet forces was attacked by the self-sacrificing forces of Islam in Sabzabad region of that district which resulted in 1 vehicle and 2 tankers of the enemy forces being set on fire and around 10 bloodthirsty invaders being killed.

Faryab: Our correspondent reports from Faryab Province that during clashes between the Soviet and servant forces and the militant mujahidin which took place in this province, two tanks and one transport vehicle of the forces of blasphemy were destroyed and a number of the agents of blasphemy and aggression were killed. The report adds that one of the sincere followers of the path of righteousness was martyred during this victorious battle. We are from God and to Him we return.

More Battle Reports

LD071647 (Clandestine) Voice of Afghanistan in Pashto 1100 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Parwan: Our correspondent reports from Charikar city, the capital of Parwan Province, that the militant mujahidin of Islam have captured 3 enemy military posts in Charikar during a number of successful attacks and, in addition to inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, captured 20 servant militias together with their weapons.

According to another report from Parwan Province, the brave guardians of the revolutionary trenches of Islam have attacked Na'man Lycee which the bloodthirsty Soviet and servant forces used as a base for aggression. In addition to heavy losses inflicted on the enemy's buildings, 18 Soviet aggressors and their shameless servants were killed.

The report adds that during these [word indistinct] attacks, two self-sacrificing mujahidin were wounded and two martyred. We are from God and to Him we return.

Konar: According to reports from Konar Province, an enemy convoy on its way to the Asmar Mountain Regiment was attacked with mujahidin rocket fire resulting in the burning of two ammunition-laden trucks and the deaths of a large number of infidels.

Also during enemy-crushing attacks on the joint military units of the criminal Soviets and traitor forces, five Soviets were wounded in Asmar, three soldiers of the (?905th) border battalion were killed, and four others wounded.

Balkh: According to a report from Balkh Province, an enemy's military post in the Ghowr Tappeh region came under attack by our vigilant mujahidin, resulting in the destruction of an enemy tank and a tanker and the deaths of a number of the Soviet servants. According to another report from Balkh Province, 20 Muslim soldiers of Dehdadi Division recently succeeded in breaking the black chains of blasphemy and communism and had the honor of joining the militant ranks of the Islamic revolution.

Zabul: According to a report from Zabul Province, 4 Soviet soldiers were killed and 15 of the criminals wounded recently as a result of clashes between the invader forces and the heroic mujahidin in Shahr-e Safa and Shah Juy Districts.

AFP: Truck Bomb Attack 'Demolished' Soviet Base

HK081405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1331 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 8, (AFP) — An Afghan guerrilla demolished a major Soviet base in northwestern Afghanistan on April 30, destroying 500 military vehicles in what a guerrilla leader today called the "most important" attack against Soviet forces since they marched into Kabul in 1979.

A guerrilla, disguised as a government driver, took an oil supply truck loaded with 250 kilos (550 lbs) of dynamite into the base, at Chap Qowl, 56 kilometers (33 miles) northeast of Herat, a spokesman here for the region's main resistance group, Jami'at-e Eslami, said.

He lit a fuse to the dynamite and ran out of the camp before the explosion occured, igniting in its turn the camp's oil supplies, which burned for six days, the spokesman said.

The base was "totally destroyed," including some 500 tanks, armoured trucks and other Army vehicles, and about 100 homes of Soviet troops and their families, he said. He gave no information on casualties.

Soviet bombers and helicopters later bombarded villages around Chap Qowl in reprisal, he said.

AFP Reports 23 April Attack on Jalalabad Airport

HK071142 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Islamabad, May 7 (AFP) — Afghan resistance forces launched a rocket attack on Jalalabad airport in northeast Afghanistan on April 23, killing six Soviet soldiers and injuring 10 others, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Afghan guerrillas also destroyed three tanks, and killed or wounded 15 Soviet soldiers in an ambush near Jalalabad on April 27, which led authorities to close down the strategic Kabul-Jalalabad road from April 30 until Friday, the sources said.

The ambush was in retaliation for two earlier attacks by the Soviets at Deh Sabz, northwest of Kabul.

One of them, a surprise night operation using helicopter gunships and flares, caused heavy casualties among the resistance forces, sources said. Civilian losses were also reported.

Reports from the Afghan capital said an official press conference was held there yesterday, reportedly exhibiting Chinese weapons and three Afghan rebels captured in recent fighting.

Eleven other rebels were said to have surrendered to officials in Heart, though no date was given.

According to Western diplomatic sources, the Soviets have brought in fresh Central Asian troops into Afghanistan in recent weeks.

In other fighting, resistance sources said two Afghan Army helicopters were shot down by rebels in mid-April, killing 16 Army troops. Two Afghan Army helicopters also reportedly collided in the air between Gardez and Ghazni in the east, leaving nine dead.

Government To Maintain Reservation Policy

BK071625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, has said the reservation policy for the scheduled castes and tribes will continue in future as well. Addressing the parliamentary consultative committee attached to his ministry in New Delhi today, Mr Chavan said there is no question of withdrawing and modifying the facilities guaranteed by the Constitution. The home minister said that the center is in constant touch with the government of Gujarat; all efforts are being made to bring about normalcy in the state and to provide relief to the affected people. Nothing should be done at this stage that might hamper the process of normalization.

The state governments have already been advised not to increase reservation quotas pending emergence of national consensus in this regard. The home minister informed the committee that the talks, started earlier, will be representative of the All Assam Students' Union and All Assam Ghana Sangram Parishad, have since been resumed in Delhi. The committee members shared the hope for an amicable settlement of the problem.

On a point raised about an early settlement of the Punjab issue, the minister reiterated government's resolve to do everything possible to solve the problem, but this should be within the framework of the Constitution and without affecting the unity and integrity of the country, he added.

On the question of barbed wire fencing along the Bangladesh border, the minister said that the government stood by its decision. The actual work, which had been postponed due to the onset of the monsoon and floods last year, will soon be resumed.

Australia's Hayden Holds First Round of Talks

BK071430 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] India and Australia today agreed that there is scope for setting up commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries. The visiting Australian foreign minister, Mr William George Hayden, and the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, who held the first round of official talks in New Delhi, discussed bilateral, regional, and global issues. The second round of talks will be held tomorrow.

Briefing newsmen, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said the talks, which lasted about an hour, were held in a cordial atmosphere.

In the political area, the two sides felt that there were no serious differences on any issue. They also exchanged views on disarmament, complete test ban, and a treaty on chemical weapons. The Indian Ocean also figured in the talks, and the Indian side apprised the Australian leader about the proposals to make it a zone of peace.

Mr Hayden will call on the prime minister tomorrow.

PATRIOT on Pakistani Uranium Enrichment Capability

BK071452 Delhi PATRIOT in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Pakistani nuclear scientists have succeeded in enriching uranium up to five per cent, Pakistani Ambassador Humayn Khan said on Thursday, reports UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA].

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the South Asia Foreign Correspondents Association in Delhi, the ambassador quoted President Ziaul Haq as saying that "We have succeeded in enriching uranium up to five per cent, but 90-per cent enrichment is needed to build nuclear weapons."

An AP report on Mr Khan's address said the success makes Pakistan the first Third World country to acquire uranium enrichment capability.

Asked if Pakistani scientists already have the capability to manufacture a nuclear bomb, the ambassador said: "I cannot say whether we have progressed to that extent, but as you may know, in the United States an undergraduate came up with a plan on how to build an atom bomb...so it's not so difficult to build a bomb.

Gujarat Government, Striking Employees Agree

BK071613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] In Gujarat, the government and the striking employees have been able to arrive at an amicable settlement on the main demands of the employees. Briefing newsmen a short while ago, a government spokesman and the spokesman of the employees said the government has decided to release the report of the Sadhwani Commission on the roster system for promotion in government services. Detailed discussions have begun on the recommendations of the commission.

Both the sides have also been able to work out an agreed settlement about the demands of the employees for a judicial probe into the alleged police excesses on the government employees on the 29th of last month and action against police officers responsible for this.

Policeman Shot Dead in Dhariwal; Curfew Imposed

BK080308 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] In Punjab, the curfew in Dhariwal — a town near Gurdaspur — has been extended till 0800 tomorrow morning. According to the district magistrate, this is being done in view of the continuing tension in the town following a shoot-out on Sunday night in which two persons were killed and one seriously injured.

Unidentified gunmen have shot dead as assistant subinspector of police [ASI] in Bhatinda yesterday. According to an agency report, the ASI was shot dead near the office of the superintendent of police.

In Chandigarh, police have arrested five alleged terrorists following raids in different parts of the union territory. It came in the wake of last Saturday's police encounter with terrorists which left two policemen killed and two seriously injured.

Gurdaspur City in Punjab Placed Under Curfew

BK080845 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 May 85

[Tskt] In Punjab, the Gurdaspur District authorities have imposed a 24-hour curfew in Gurdaspur city since this morning. Meanwhile, the person injured in the shootout near Dhariwal has succumbed to his injuries in the hospital. This raises the death toll in the shootout to three. Dhariwal town is already under curfew till 0800 tomorrow morning.

BBC on Violence in Punjab, Attack on Rice Mill

BK071250 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 7 May 85

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] In the Indian State of Punjab, two people were killed and another injured in an attack by gunmen on a rice mill near the town of Dhariwal, close to the border with Pakistan. The attackers, who are thought to number between 5 and 10, have not been identified, but the authorities believe them to be Sikh extremists. The three victims are all Hindus. Mark Tully reports from Delhi.

[Begin recording] The attack on the small rice mill is reminiscent of the spate of anti-Hindu violence launched by the Sikh extremist Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale before he was killed in the Army action in the Golden Temple. All three who were attacked were Hindus. One of the dead was a son of a local leader of the ruling Congress-Indira Party. The leader had received a letter demanding protection money, but the police ignored the threat.

The nearby town of Dhariwal is now under curfew following reprisal attacks on Sikhs in the streets. Two shops and a bus were also set on fire, and traffic on the main road to the district headquarters of Gurdaspur was halted. Paramilitary police have now been deployed.

Last week, a local leader of the ruling Congress-Indira Party was shot, and two policemen were killed. This renewed violence, apparently by Sikh extremists, is only one of the many problems the government is facing in Punjab. Yesterday a small section of the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion] collapsed. The government overruled objections by the Sikh Temple Management Committee and organized the rebuilding of the shrine. It was severely damaged in the Army action in the Golden Temple. The controversy over its reconstruction was revived by Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra, the president of the Sikh Temple Management Committee, after his recent release from jail. He said the repairs will be broken down and reconstructed using volunteers in the traditional Sikh manner. The collapse of a small portion of the repairs will strengthen Mr Tohra's case. Reconstruction will be embarassing for the government, but difficult to stop because the shrine is within the Golden Temple complex. [End recording]

Suspected Sikh Separatists Kill 2 in Punjab

HK070642 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] New Delhi, May 7 (AFP) — Gunmen suspected to be Sikh separatists have shot dead two people in the northwestern state of Punjab, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) News Agency said today.

The assailants struck yesterday at Fatehnangal Village, 16 kilometres (10 miles) from the industrial town of Batala, near the border with Pakistan, PTI said. They opened fire at the victims and fled. The identity of the victims was not immediately known.

A section of India's 16 million Sikhs are campaigning for greater political autonomy for the predominantly Sikh state of Punjab. Over 1,000 people have died in related violence during the past year.

NEPAL

Pakistani Foreign Secretary Arrives in Katmandu

BK071517 Katmandu External Service in English 1445 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] Pakistani Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik called on Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand in his office this afternoon. Ambassador of Pakistan to Nepal Abul Fazl was also present on the occasion.

Mr Naik had arrived in Katmandu this morning at the start of his 2-day official visit to Nepal. Speaking to press on arrival at the Tribhuvan International Airport, Mr Naik said both the government and the people of Pakistan deeply cherish the excellent and friendly relations which exist between the two countries.

Naik on Nuclear Development

BK080341 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pakistan has reiterated that it wants to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and as an alternative to conventional energy sources. On arrival in Katmandu, Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik told newsmen that Pakistan is not implementing any program to develop nuclear weapons. He said Pakistan is ready to allow India to inspect its nuclear installations provided a bilateral agreement to this effect is concluded. Pakistan is also ready to reach a bilateral agreement on banning the manufacture of nuclear weapons. He said there have been some misunderstandings by Indian leaders about Pakistan's modest attempt to acquire arms from the United States to replace its outdated weaponry. He gave assurances that Pakistan is prepared to conclude a no-war pact and a bilateral nonaggression decree with India.

PAKISTAN

PRC People's Liberation Army Delegation Arrives

BK070434 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] A 4-member delegation of China's People's Liberation Army arrived in Rawalpindi this morning on a 10-day official visit to Pakistan. The delegation later visited corps headquarters and frontier works organization headquarters.

Mali President Stops Over En Route to Malaysia

BK060249 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The president of the Republic of Mali, General Moussa Traore, arrived in Karachi this afternoon from Jeddah for a brief stay on his way to Kuala Lumpur. He is accompanied by his wife, Madame Traore, and entourage of his high level officials. The Sind chief minister, Syed Ghaus Ali Shah, received the distinguished guest at the Karachi airport.

President Traore is scheduled to leave for Kuala Lumpur later tonight.

Afghan Rebels Increase Attacks Against Government

BK060407 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Fresh reports from Afghanistan say that the attacks of Afghan mujahidin on Soviet-Karmal installations and military convoys in different parts of Afghanistan in their freedom struggle against foreign occupation have increased. According to reliable sources, mujahidin have carried out successful operations recently in Ghazni, Herat, Baghlan, Helmand, Konduz, and Mazar-e Sharif.

DAWN: Opposition Party Rejects Assemblies

GF071804 Karachi DAWN in English 4 May 85 p 2

[Text] Lahore, May 3: The central working committee of the outlawed Pakistan Democratic Party [PDP] is believed to have declined to accord recognition to the assemblies which were "unconstitutionally elected" and has described lifting of martial law and restoration of the 1973 Constitution as it stood on July 5, 1977, as matters of "top priority".

The PDP central working committee, which is in session at the Nicholson Road residence of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, is understood to have also endorsed the decisions and resolutions adopted by the MRD at its Karachi session recently. The committee also declared its support for the MRD decision to boycott the February elections on the plea that the entire exercise of non-party and unconstitutional polls, and that too with many noteworthy political leaders imprisoned, left the alliance with no choice except to stay away from such elections.

It also stated that the National Assembly was a powerless and authority-less entity, and its members were mere instruments to perpetuate martial law in the country and thus serve the interests of an individual who had already — "defaced" the 1973 Constitution with a host of "unilateral" amendments.

The PDP working committee held one session on Thursday and another on Friday afternoon, with most of the committee members participating. The PDP chief, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, who was suffering from fever on Friday and resting, will announce the decisions of the meeting at a press conference on Saturday.

Reportage on Ziaul Haq Visit to South Korea

For Seoul and Karachi reportage on the visit to South Korea of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, including his arrival and attendance at a state dinner hosted by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in his honor, see the South Korean section of the 7 May Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

SRI LANKA

Premadasa Returns From Visits to Jamaica, Japan

BK041236 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister R. Premadasa and Mrs Premadasa arrived by Air Lanka at 0615 this morning. They were received at the airport by Minister of Trade and Shipping M.S. Amarasiri; Deputy Minister of Labor Joseph Michael Perera; the ambassador for Japan, Hiroshi Otaka; and a few officials. As is customary now, there was no ceremonial welcome, and the prime minister and Mrs Premadasa left the airport after a brief rest in the new VIP lounge. The prime minister's tour included official visits of Japan and Jamaica and brief stopovers in the USA and London.

In a statement shortly after his arrival today at Temple Tree, the prime minister said that his discussions with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had centered on matters ranging from Japanese development assistance and trade to housing and infrastructure development. Mr Nakasone had agreed to release an outright grant of 43 million rupees in support of the highways rehabilitation program initiated by Mr Premadasa.

AFP: Nation 'May Pull Out' of SARC Meeting

HK081016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT 8 May 85

[By Neville de Silva]

[Excerpts] Colombo, May 8 (AFP) — Sri Lanka may pull out of the seven-nation South Asia Regional Cooperation [SARC] meeting next week after what it termed "grossly incorrect" statements by an Indian minister on Sri Lanka's ethnic problems, official sources said here today.

Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed who was to fly to the SARC meeting venue in Thimpu, Bhutan from a meeting in New York, has been summoned home urgently for consultations with President Junius Jayewardene, Cabinet spokesman State Minister Anandatissa de Alwis said.

The Cabinet today directed acting Foreign Minister Tyronne Fernando to summon the diplomatic representatives of all the SARC member nations except India to discuss whether Sri Lanka should participate in the ministerial conference in the Bhutanese capital, the minister said.

The Cabinet took strong exception to a statement made in the Indian Parliament last week by New Delhi's Minister of State for External Affairs Kurshid Alam Khan, the state minister said. Mr Fernando told Parliament earlier today that Sri Lanka had protested to India about Mr Khan's remarks.

He said the Cabinet discussed a number of statements by Mr Khan which were described as "grossly incorrect, irresponsible and totally out of step" with what he called the Indian Government's constructive and friendly disposition.

Mr De Alwis said Sri Lanka believed there was "no point" in cooperating on regional issues if its views were distorted and totally incorrect statements were made in the assemblies of neighbouring countries.

He said Mr Khan had made the "astounding remark" that there were no differences between the Tamils and the Muslims and ignored what he called Tamil terrorist attacks on Muslims in the Eastern Province and the Mannar District including the killing of Muslim devotees in their mosques.

He said it was not the position a responsible minister should take when his own prime minister is trying to bring about a settlement of an internal ethnic dispute. He quoted the Indian minister as saying that Sri Lanka's Tamils had objected to Buddhism as the state religion.

Mr De Alwis said that no Tamils objected, even at the national roundtable conference last year which tried to find solutions to the ethnic issue.

"It is a figment of the imagination of Alam Khan," the minister said.

Militants among the island's 2.5 million Tamils are waging an often-violent campaign for a separate state in the north and east of Sri Lanka.

Meanwhile the Cabinet has also decided to take legal action against the Colombo correspondent of the Indian news agency PRESS TRUST OF INDIA for allegedly distorting a speech by President Junius Jayewardene during last month's visit by British Premier Margaret Thatcher.

Mr De Alwis quoted the correspondent, Krishnan Anand, as saying in a dispatch that Mr Jayewardene had invited British troops to be sent to Sri Lanka.

The minister said the journalist would not be allowed to leave Sri Lanka until the attorney general decided on a course of action against him.

Relations between India and Sri Lanka fell to a low ebb late last year over the ethnic issue and differences over incidents in the Palk Strait separating the two countries.

Observers said ties had improved with the recent visit to Colombo by Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari.

Khomeyni Receives Musavi-Ardabili, Taheri

LD071917 Tehran IRNA in English 1836 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 7, IRNA — The Islamic Republic's chief justice, 'Abdol Karim Musavi-Ardabili and imam's representative in Esfahan, Ayatollah Taheri, who is also leader of Friday prayers there, Tuesday met separately with Imam Khomeyni today.

Khamene'i on Attempts To Create Sunni-Shi'ite Rift

LD071443 Tehran IRNA in English 1410 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 8, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i Tuesday [7 May] efforts by foreign powers to create a Sunni-Shi'ite rift among Muslims and said the people who had recently attended the so-called Islamic conference in Baghdad were psuedo-alims. [Sentence as received]

Khamene'i told members of the ulema from the southeastern province of Sistan-Baluchestan that it was their responsibility to fight the superpower's propaganda which seek to portray the Islamic Revolution in Iran as Shi'ite.

"The arrogant world has chosen to fight Islam by calling the Islamic Revolution of Iran a Shi'ite revolution and by claiming in its propaganda that the Iranian revolution is a call to Shi'ism.

"The call of our imam (Khomeyni) is a call to Islam and not to Shi'ism... and Sunni ulema must declare throughout the Islamic world that there is no question of Shi'ism and Sunnism in the movement," he said.

President Khamene'i said the Western efforts in labeling the Islamic Revolution as fundamentalist and Shi'ite was because the main aim of the movement was to fight imperialism and the United States.

He said the upsurge of Muslim resistance in Lebanon derived inspiration from the Islamic Revolution in Iran and "a group of Muslims did to the Israeli regime what the Arab powers could not do against them".

On the recent so-called Islamic conference in Baghdad, President Khamene'i said "the psuedo-ulema who had gathered for money" and at the invitation of "an unjust and non-Islamic oppressor were not Islamic ulema".

He asked if it was possible to attend a meeting at the invitation of a man who had started a war against an Islamic society (Iran). "They are the ulema of the establishment and most probably lack popular support among the people." he said.

President Khamene'i said some Arab countries were spending money to write books against Shi'ism but Iranian officials had halted efforts to write against them "so as not to harm Islam or start a fight between Muslims".

Shi'ite and Sunni brothers must not allow any disputes among themselves, specially because over money is being spent to create rivalries, he said. [Sentence as received]

Khamene'i Warns Kurds on War in Name of Islam

LD071411 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The political under secretary of the Ministry of Interior together with governors general of Western Azarbayjan and Kordestan and military and security officials of these two provinces met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i this morning. At this meeting the president, referring to the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: The only country whose Constitution declares null and void any verdicts contradicting the Shari'a laws is Iran. Therefore, no one can fight this republic under the pretext of Islam and under the banner of Islam. The president added: It should be clarified for the Muslim Kurdish people that it would not be feasible for someone to wage war against the Islamic Republic in the name of Islam and the Koran. It is obvious that these operations are funded by petrodollars and its laws are dictated by mercenary clergymen of various courts.

Khamene'i Interviewed on Demonstrations, Immorality

GF071337 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 24 Apr 85 p 12

[Interview with Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i by unidentified correspondent in Tehran on 23 April]

[Text][Correspondent] Mr President, as you know, some Hezbollahi people have carried out demonstrations in the streets, such as marches in protest against the spreading of immorality and prostitution in society. We have come here to ask your views on the subject.

[Khamene'i] In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate. I have expressed my views on the subject before. Now I will give some more details on the issue. But before I do that, I hereby inform the people, all the brothers and sisters, that as of today these demonstrations should not take place.

These demonstrations, which protested women who were not observing the Islamic dress code at all or were not observing it properly, were carried out in Tehran for a few days. I commented on these on Friday. Maybe they also occurred in some provinces as well. I also heard that they wanted to hold similar demonstrations in other towns. This is enough. From today, this has got to stop. These past few days that this occurred is enough.

Now on the root of the issue, there are two currents side by side that I must mention here. One is that the policy of Western colonialism in this country is to spread prostitution and immorality. No one should have the slightest doubt about this. They think that this way they can divert our generations, especially our young, whether boys or girls, from their revolutionary fervor and enthusiasm and from constructive work. They want to preoccupy them with sexual matters, prostitution, corruption, and immorality.

Of course they are thinking along the right lines. If this sort of thing spreads throughout a country, the youth of that nation would pay attention to makeup and clothes and to satisfying their sexual desires and such, instead of making themselves busy with

work, and reconstruction. The fate of such a nation would be very bitter and its people doomed. Especially in a country like ours, which is in the midst of reconstruction, we need a massive all-out movement and effort from everyone, especially the young generation, for reconstruction purposes. And they are doing this in our country.

We know that this act of wearing the wrong and improper clothing, not observing Islamic dress codes, and supporting and accepting unpleasant characters who are known throughout the world for their deviant sexual behavior, and similar actions are being spread in Iran as part of a global policy. We know about this and we are informed.

Some of the clothes that our young people like and are wearing with the names of some people whom I shall not mention, these clothes were sold by some shops that are linked to underground groups. These were sold at low prices as well, while other clothing is expensive and even cloth is not cheap. They sold this type of clothing in our society at very low prices in some shops. Why is this? It is to keep our people, especially our young and educated people, busy with this sort of thing, which is low and filthy, and to keep them from the programs of the revolution. People should know this.

It is normal that people cannot remain indifferent to this sort of activity. You see that today several thousand or several million of our youth are in conflicts with world aggressors, present on the scenes of struggles and fighting. How many are on the battlefields, how many in the reconstruction crusade, literacy organization, and other bodies working for the people and the revolution? Who are these people? They are the youth of this nation.

Families see that their young ones are busy working in the mobilization unit on the fronts, in the Army, and in the Guards Corps, in dangerous missions, on the borders, and in deserts without paying attention to the fact that it may be summer or winter, nor do they know the pleasure of the warm family union. People's loved ones are in this situation, and then some people come on Vali-e 'Asr Street or in other places and wear these strange clothes, which are the symbol of Western culture and the enemy's political influence.

It is natural that people do not like this and do not accept it. We do not accept this either. The people do not tolerate this and their reaction towards these actions is quite normal.

The second point in this: All right, people are upset and some very excited persons have poured into the streets and have demonstrated in protest against such actions and they issued slogans. Very good, but the enemy uses this incident against us. How do they do this? They infiltrate these Hezbollahi groups in the name of Hezbollah and they carry out wrong and violent actions. For example, they attacked a woman on the sidewalk who was even wearing a scarf. Or they bother and harrass a young man whose hair has grown a little long. They do this without limiting their actions against those who are actually guilty of spreading immorality and prostitution. This is dangerous.

These infiltrators enter the Hezbollahi groups and all of a sudden you see that in a lady gynecologist's surgery, these people enter and demand what is going on, and they talk roughly to the women there and they bother the lady doctor and her patients. In a restaurant, some people are sitting and drinking tea, some of these people come and drag several young people out of the restaurant and perhaps treat them roughly or talk to them rudely. These kinds of actions are not acceptable to us. We think this is not the work of our Hezbollahis. This is the work of infiltrators. Of course it is also possible that a young Hezbollahi who really means well gets overexcited and without paying attention to the consequences commits these wrongs and it is possible that he may also act violently.

So we see that while the people's presence and their feelings toward women not observing the Islamic dress code properly or not at all, a tendency towards immorality or prostitution are understood, and we sympathize with their feelings, but these extreme actions are not acceptable and unfortunately they are present at times.

We think that it is the work of infiltrators who wish to ruin the image of the Islamic Republic, especially the image of Hezbollah, in different ways. This is why we are against such acts of violence. I have even mentioned this in the Friday prayers sermons that the Hezbollah group must be careful not to allow anyone to infiltrate their ranks to ruin their image.

Finally I want to say that these demonstrations, whatever they were, however they were, and no matter how many days they lasted, they are enough and must not continue. If people are seen either on motorcycles or on foot, you must know that they are not Hezbollahis. We strongly condemn such actions. Such actions from now on are the responsibilities of judicial officials and it is they who have to take the necessary measures.

The prosecutor's office, the Ministry of the Interior, and other officials have to deal with persons who commit immoral acts or acts of prostitution and acts against public decency.

They have to follow the matter in accordance with the statements issued by the prosecutor's office, the Ministry of the Interior, and the prime minister's office.

We have no further expectations from the people and the demonstrators. They must not hold any more protest marches. From now on the job is up to the government.

Of course, you must also pay attention to the fact that when I said people should not demonstrate in the streets anymore, it has to do with matters dealing with immorality.

But if the small political groups try to cause disturbances or try to provoke under different pretexts and if they bother the people on the streets, the groups of Hezbollah will come. They have to come to stand against the small groups. There is no doubt about this, that if the small groups want to take advantage of this politically and if they cause problems on the streets, then the Hezbollah will come, and this is not our concern.

Majlis Delegation Head Discusses Trip to Lebanon

LD072023 Tehran IRNA in English 1743 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 8, IRNA — The Lebanese people have a high and revolutionary morale despite the devastations caused by the Zionist invasion, said Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdi Karrubi upon his return from Lebanon today.

Karrubi, who heads Iran's Martyrs' Foundation, said the morale of the Lebanese people is a source of hope for "the liberation of all occupied territories soon."

Karrubi headed a Foreign Ministry and Majlis delegation to Lebanon during his three-day visit to Lebanon. While inspecting the destructions caused by the Zionist forces in Lebanon, he held talks with Sunni and Shi'a Ulema.

He said talks centered on the Zionist plot to pit Sunni and Shi'a Muslims against one another as well as ways to further intensify the struggle against the Zionist forces.

On the activities of the Martyrs' Foundation in Lebanon, Karrubi said the foundation operated three offices in Ba'labakk, Beirut and in a region recently liberated in southern Lebanon.

Their main function is to provide a pension and to create jobs for the relatives of martyrs.

Joint Staff Command Issues Communique 7 May

LD071732 Tehran IRNA in English 1646 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 8, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants bombarded enemy positions and supply columns, killing and wounding a number of their soldiers and interrupting their supply efforts in Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, Sardasht and Marivan in the northwestern fronts over the past 24 hours, said the Joint Staff Command Tuesday.

In the Western front, Iranian combatants returned Iraqi fire while paralyzing enemy patrols spotted in the operational regions. The heaviest confrontations were reported in Mehran, Sumar, Qasr-e Shirin, and Nowsud.

On Sunday afternoon one enemy patrol fled Iranian fire after suffering heavy casualties, the command said.

In the southern fronts Iranian troops bombarded enemy armored units and boats.

The crew of one enemy patrol boat that tried to infiltrate Iranian positions in the area suffered casualties. It was forced to flee.

In the same front Iraqi guns were silenced as a result of heavy Iranian bombardment.

In the vicinity of the Arvand River the gendarmerie killed forces and wounded a number of Iraqi troops and destroyed their guns and ammunition.

U.S. Supplies Materials for Iraqi Chemical Arms

LD080942 Tehran IRNA in English 0930 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 8, IRNA — The Iraqi regime receives major parts of its required chemical substances needed for the production of chemical weapons from the United States under the pretext of 'agricultural materials.'

According to documents received by the War Information Headquarters, the Iraqi regime, in a tender published on Nov. 7, 1984 for the purchase of agricultural substances, has requested American firms to announce their prices according to Iraq's conditions.

Substances listed in the tender were Diazinon 10 percent g, malathion 50 percent EC, Malathion 95 percent ULV, Diazinon 60 percent EC, and Ridomil G 5, as a result of combination of which gases such as cyanide and tabone are produced.

It is now quite clear that the United States, as the main supplier of chemical substances to Iraq under the pretext of agricultural materials, plays a fundamental role.

By taking this measure, the United States is now practically present in the scenes of the Iraqi-imposed war by supporting the Baghdad regime.

It should be noted that previously, the War Information Headquarters had disclosed the dispatch of 2,000 kg mustard gas by the U.S. for Iraq. According to documents available at the War Information Headquarters, in February 1984, the U.S. air freighted 2,000 kg of mustard gas for Iraq from one of its air bases in Spain. The consignment had been previously carried to the base from California.

Afghan Rebels Kill 'Over 20' Karmal Officials

LD071031 Tehran IRNA in English 1020 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] New Delhi, May 7, IRNA — Over 20 officials of Babrak Karmal's regime in Afghanistan were killed in an explosion during a military parade in Kabul marking the coup anniversary in that country.

Sources of Muslim Afghan mujahidin, announcing this in New Delhi Tuesday, said that the explosion which occured simultaneously with two other explosions during the ceremony, was in response to the massacre of tens of innocent people in Samangan Province, north Afghanistan, by Karmal's agents.

It added that due to the blockage of the areas where the two others blasts took place, no detail is available about the amount of damages and casualties.

Meanwhile, the announcement noted, to retailate the explosions, the joint Soviet and Afghan forces bombed the suburbs of Kabul at night.

Also, Muslim Afghan mujahidin attacked a number of government premises in Kabul, including two high schools, inflicting heavy damages.

KEYHAN Comments on April Antiregime Demonstrations
GF071316 London KEYHAN in Persian 2 May 85 p 1

[Text] A very strong move can now be seen in Tehran and other Iranian cities which brings to mind the events of the autumn and winter of 1979. Local demonstrations, strong slogans on the walls which say death to Khomeyni instead of death to the shah, and dozens of other events have effectively pitted the regime against the people. Contrary to the era of the shah, the regime is not at all cautious about retaliation and does not have any consideration for the people. Since it is a matter of life or death for the regime, it comes to the scene armed to the teeth. Knife-wielding gangs who call themselves "hezbollahis", in the style of facists of Hitler and Mussolini's era, come out of local mosques on motorcycles provided by the mosques and under the protection of security agents. This more or less started from 10 April, when an open uprising and street battles began in Dolatabad and Naziabad in which people disarmed the local committee.

The regime declared this move of the hezbollahis as illegal in the first few days through the mouth of the interior minister and law enforcement officials. However, when they realized the depth and extent of the popular demonstrations they were forced to approve them. On Friday the highest official of the regime, the president, openly and clearly supported their activities, calling them Islamic opposition to corruption.

In order to better understand the latest popular move it is necessary to review the source of the events. First we should tell you that the recent spate of bombings created terror, concern, and general condemnation of the war, its continuation, and of national officials. As a result the regime started a series of deceitful acts in various parts of Tehran from the first days of the bombings. They announced that 100 million rials when people of south Tehran sought this aid they were told that for any damaged property they have to provide acceptable documents, including receipts for tax and property tax payments. For a variety of reasons — property constructed on donated or public land, for which there is no document — people were unable to present such documents and as a result less than one-half of the requests were met, causing much uproar. In any case, 100 million rials [approximately $1 million] would not fix even 10 houses, so most people were left dissatisfied. The dissatisfaction even reached the level of the local Friday imams.

The rush of people to northern Iran in fear of the bombing raids angered the officials. As a result, groups of hezbollahis kept agitating and creating scenes on the beaches and where people pitched their tents. It was under such circumstances that the Naziabad incident occured: On 10 April a group of youths were talking in the street. A hezbollahi patrol in the area arrived and asked the youths what they were doing there. A youth named Khosravi said, we are chatting. He was asked why. His response was: What would a group of jobless youth do except sit around and chat? He was asked why he had long hair and responded by saying he could not afford a hair cut. He was then asked why he was wearing a pair of jeans, and answered that he had bought them 5 years ago and could not afford another pair of trousers. The annoying and pointed questions continued and finally a scuffle broke out. Suddenly a guard's gun went off and hit Khosravi in the neck, killing him immediately. The other youth in the group angrily attacked the guards and after disarming them gave them a severe beating. People gathered around and then attacked the local committee, and in the meantime chanted slogans against the committees and then against Khomeyni. The committee was overtaken in a few minutes and all its members were disarmed. The crowd grew larger and more excited by the minute and the situation became more dangerous. An area of several square kilometers was surrounded by armed agents, guards, and personnel from various Tehran committees. However, the people continued to stand with their arms linked and chant slogans. Thus no one dared enter the area. This continued well into the night, until a police colonel managed to calm down the crowd and send them home after taking their arms. Around midnight the arrests began, and around 1,000 people were taken into custody. They took from their homes any youth or any person who had participated. According to various statements a large number of people were killed, including guards. Since the government does not allow publication of any reports about the situation we have to rely on various reports. The minimum number of dead has been reported at four.

This event made the regime realize that it is facing death. From the following day, hezbollahi motorcyclists from local mosques in Tehran began to attack any well-dressed youth or any gathering of young people. In the last 10 days hundreds of young people have been attacked and hurt and dozens have been taken to hospitals. People's hair have been cut; some people were scalped in the process. Many pairs of jeans were destroyed. People's ties were cut and many women were attacked and beaten over the head because their hair showed under their scarf.

On Friday, mountain climbers coming down from the mountains were attacked in Tajrish, their hair was cut, and their trousers and jeans were torn. During one of these incidents a fast-moving car crushed a woman's head. Beginning 3 days ago they have been attacking city parks, beating people up and throwing them out. All such moves show the depth of the regime's fear. From Khomeyni down to the lowest level official, everyone has approved the actions and hezbollahi moves since it is their sole weapon. It seems they are afraid of bringing the Armed Forces onto the scene because they do not trust the Army, police, or the gendarmerie, and know that people would not fight them. This is how the situation and the uprising in Naziabad and Dolatabad were resolved — in the hands of the police. Committee guards are afraid of popular attacks. When needed they are not all that effective. So they are now resorting to the filthiest group of knife-wielders and plunderers, which is the hezbollah. This group creates fear but at the same time is eradicating the last remnants of honor that the regime may have had. The regime is aware of this as well but sees no other solution. People have a very deep, yet simple understanding of the current situation. Almost everyone says that the last days of the era of the shah are being repeated. Now, instead of slogans against the shah there are slogans against Khomeyni. There are over 10,000 Tehrani eyewitnesses who have heard groups of people chant "Death to Khomeyni," who tear up Khomeyni's posters and write slogans on the walls.

There was a large poster and a long slogan on a wall between Tehran University's projector room and indoor sports center on 24 Esfand Square. This was covered with excrement yesterday

and municipality employees were cleaning it today. The regime has been badly shaken and even if it succeeds in stopping the present moves through harshness and cruelty, it cannot end it. The move is strong and cannot be dammed and any new opportunity will make it stronger. Tehran is in an excited state and is flashing its fangs at the regime. The ruling regime, like an enemy terrorized from within, is making threats, but both sides know that there is no room for understanding and reconciliation. It looks like the regime will soon resort to public deceit and attempt to blame the hypocrites and monarchists for the calamities. However, it will not be able to fool even its own supporters.

Through an invitation by the opposition in the form of pamphlets and verbal and phone messages around the city, on Sunday, 20 April, people occupied the length of the street from 24 Esfand Square all the way to Pahlavi Avenue. There were police, committee guards, and both Sarollah and prevention of vice patrol units on the streets in an attempt to scare people away. However, they were unable to do anything. At around 1500 a truck arrived with a group carrying red and green flags with "God is great" written on them. They are known as the infantry units of the hezbollah. When they got off the truck they started chanting the following slogan: We are the party of Koran. We do not want uncovered women, death to those who do not wear the veil.

They started their march from 24 Esfand Square toward Pahlavi Avenue, walking down the middle of the street. Both sidewalks of Shahreza Avenue were covered with people; they completely ignored the marchers, getting on with their own march. Around 1600 a small scuffle broke out when a group of hezbollahis insulted a passing woman, but this ended quickly, revealing that the people did not want to start a fight. Then a group, calling themselves the mobilized division of the hezbollah, riding bicycles and motorcycles, started driving and chanting slogans to terrorize those on foot. Their slogans included: Anyone confronting the party of God is destroyed; death to the gigolos; God keep the hezbollah; death to those without a veil; death to hypocrites.

The crowd ignored them and continued to march. The march is significant because of the attention given to the participants to avoid any clashes, even when confronted with the motorcycle riders. Due to the large number of mobile patrol units, some traffic bottlenecks developed but were quickly cleared. The marchers in Shahreza Avenue sidewalks were from every strata of the society. At around 1715 the entire crown stood motionless for around 2 minutes and then began to leave. This was the end of a peaceful march.

Radio Nejat-e Iran on North Korean Ship Explosion

GF071802 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] A ship carrying tank engines for the Islamic regime exploded and caught fire. A Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent from Bushehr port reports that during the afternoon last Saturday a ship belonging to communist North Korea caught fire at the Bushehr docks. The incident resulted in a big and fearsome explosion. According to this report, the ship was carrying 140 tank engines purchased for the Iranian Army. This consignment was part of the purchase agreement for war material signed last year between the Islamic Republic of Iran and communist North Korea.

The ship had docked some 3 days before at Bushehr port. Just 6 hours before its unloading had begun, at about 0500, there was an explosion heard in most parts of Bushehr city. The ship caught fire. According to our correspondent two fireboats belonging to the Iranian Navy arrived at the scene and put out the fire on the ship after fighting the fire for 4 hours. Eyewitnesses say that except for the hull little remains of the ship or its cargo, of tank engines; it has been totally destroyed.

A spokesman of the number three committee at Bushehr port called the incident a deliberate terrorist act using explosives. At the time of the incident all sailors and crew, including the ship captain, were on the ship. Three crew members were burned and were transferred to the Red Lion and Sun Hospital in Bushehr.

Our correspondent adds that after the incident a number of private launch owners were arrested. It is being said that it is possible that some members of the armed personnel of the regime had a hand in the explosion on the ship, and after the explosion they might have escaped to some islands in the Persian Gulf.